

# One China Mail.

Established February, 1840.

VOL. XLVI. No. 8661.

號十二月十九百八十一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1890.

Price, \$2 per Month.

日七月初九寅庚

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALBEE, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENRY & CO., 37, Watford, R.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street. W. M. WILLS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 10, Fleet Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMEDEE PRINCE, 39, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—J. STEWART HAPPER, THE CHINESE EVANGELIST OFFICE, 62, West 22d Street.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARY CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVILE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, A. A. DA CRUZ, AMY, N. MEADE, FERDOW, HEDGE & CO., SHENZHEN, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

SEASON 1890-1891.



BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)

WE have received our New Season's importations direct from the best Growers in England, France and Germany, and are now prepared to execute all orders received for some with prompt and careful attention.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES for ordering from (containing hints for gardening) will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON \$5 TO \$10 ALLOWED 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON OVER \$10 ALLOWED AN EXTRA 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

SINGLE PACKETS AT LIST PRICES.

WATSON'S PATENT DRYING BOTTLES.

By the use of these Bottles, SEEDS, and GOODS of all kinds, that are susceptible to the destroying influence of moisture can be kept in good condition everywhere.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, September, 1890. 1655



Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$500,000.

LONDON: Head Office, 40, Threadneedle Street, West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLOMBIES.

THE BANK receives Money on Deposit, Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS: Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum

" 6 " 4 " per cent. "

" 3 " 3 " per cent. "

ON CURRENT DEPOSITS: 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER, Manager.

Hongkong, September 4, 1890. 1362

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$8,168,062.50

RESERVE FUND.....\$5,482,127.20

RESERVE LIABILITY OF.....\$8,168,062.50

PROPRIETORS,.....

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. L. DALBYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

T. E. DAVIES, Esq.

W. H. FORBES, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Esq.

ALEX. MC CONAUGHEY, Esq.

Chairman—T. JACKSON, Esq.

Manager—JOHN WALTER, Esq.

LONDON BANKS—London and Bunkers.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 " per cent. "

" 12 " 6 " per cent. "

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 14, 1890. 363

BANK.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

Correspondence as to the business of the Bank will be made on Hongkong Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 13, 1890. 754

Intimations.

A RICE MILL ENGINEER SEEKING AN ENGAGEMENT; has been in the Burmah and Siam Rice Mills. Apply OFFICE OF THIS PAPER, "X. Y. Z."

Hongkong, October 18, 1890. 1805

THE IMURIS MINES, LIMITED.

THE FINAL CALL OF FIVE SHILLINGS per Share will be due on the First of November, 1890, and SHAREHOLDERS are requested to Pay the same to the UNDER-

SIGNED by BANK DEMAND DRAFT on London in favor of ourselves, on or before the date.

ALL CALLS UNPAID on the 1st November, will be liable to INTEREST at the Rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per ANNUM.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 27, 1890. 1839

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A NEW INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of EIGHT SHILLINGS (\$2) per Share, will be PAID on the 25th Instant, upon the Company's £13 paid-up Shares.

The Transfer BOOKS will be CLOSED on the 17th to 25th Instant (inclusive).

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, October 14, 1890. 1784

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND of \$2 per Share has THIS

Day been declared, being further

Interest on Capital to 31st December, 1890, at the Rate of 4 per cent. per Annum (making the total Interest on Capital for 1890, 14 2/3).

WARRANTS may be had on application at the above Office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th Instant.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

Hongkong, October 14, 1890. 1786

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby informed

that the CERTIFICATES, for Enc-

LOSMENT, should accompany the BANK

DRAY sent in Payment of the FINAL

CALL of 5/- per Share due on the 1st

November, 1890.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

Hongkong, October 14, 1890. 1786

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTES managed, in all kinds of Agency

and Commission Business relating

to Land, &c., conducted.

Full Particulars can be obtained at the Company's OFFICES, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A SHELTON HOOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1890. 844

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY ADVANCED ON MORTGAGE,

ON LAND OR BUILDINGS;

PROPERTIES PURCHASED AND SOLD.

Estates managed, in all kinds of Agency

and Commission Business relating

to Land, &c., conducted.

Full Particulars can be obtained at the Company's OFFICES, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

CHAS. F. HARTON, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, September 27, 1890. 1711

THE HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

(To take effect from 15th October.)

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m. to 10 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

12 (noon) to 1 p.m. " half hour.

3 p.m. to 7 p.m. " quarter of an hour.

11 p.m. " " "

SATURDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 7.30, 10.30 p.m., and

11 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

CHURCH TRAMS at 10.40 a.m.

12 (noon) to 2 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

3 p.m. " 7.30 p.m. " "

9 p.m. " 10.30 p.m. " "

11 p.m. " "

Special CARS may be obtained on application to the SUPERINTENDENT.



at the opening of the session, and—  
The most serious addition, however, is the  
Expenditure results from the amount estimated  
as necessary for Extraordinary  
Public Works. We know how essential  
it is, Gentlemen, that such public works  
as are in course of construction should  
be completed without delay and that such  
others as may be really needed should be  
commenced while the water and drainage  
system, which the Colony has undertaken,  
cannot be allowed to stand still. But I  
do think that it is a question for serious  
consideration whether it is just towards  
the present tax-payers that the entire cost of  
such works as are destined for the good of  
future generations should entirely fall upon  
us. It seems to me that the comparatively  
small debt of £200,000, which is gradu-  
ally becoming less every year, might  
be added to so as to enable the Colony  
to construct such works as are absolutely  
necessary, without undue pressure on  
its finances or over-taxation of its people.  
I heartily concur in these statements, and  
the object of my resolution is to afford your  
Excellency an opportunity of explaining  
your views more at length and of laying  
before the Council any suggestion towards  
the realisation of your ideas which your  
knowledge and your experience in other  
colonies may lead to. It is obviously  
unfair and unjust towards the present  
tax-payers that they should be charged  
with the entire cost of extraordinary and  
very large productive works. As from  
these very works when completed posterity  
will derive more benefit than we are  
likely to do ourselves, it is only right  
that future generations should bear their  
fair share of the cost. The expenditure  
on extraordinary public works has now  
assumed gigantic proportions—in fact the  
figures are, I think, startling. Important  
public works when sanctioned and undertaken  
should be carried out promptly and  
continuously so as to obviate the risk of ill-  
considered changes in time and departure from  
plans already agreed upon. Economy in  
such circumstances would be more likely to  
be attained. The small public debt of the  
Colony is steadily reduced every year,  
and could fairly be added to. The Govern-  
ment could readily raise a silver loan  
only on easy terms and without paying any  
commission whatever for the issue of their  
bonds or debentures. A loan in dollars is  
every way preferable to dealing in gold, as  
thereby the Government would be  
safeguarded against possible loss by any  
adverse movement in the value of gold  
as measured by silver. That a loan  
should be raised is, I think, the unanimous  
wish of the taxpayers and ratepayers, and  
that the money should be applied towards  
the cost of extraordinary public works  
which are destined for the future, so as to  
obviate any possible increase in taxation.  
The public works, to which I refer are the  
water and drainage works, the new market  
and the new public buildings. I think we  
shall pay sufficient, even if the estimated  
revenue for 1891 is maintained for the next  
four or five years, as that are the increases  
in officials' salaries and the new system of  
audit, which aggregate £54,000 annually and  
there are the unreasonable demands of the  
War Office in regard to the Military contribu-  
tion to be met, although the Imperial army  
is here for Imperial purposes more than for  
Colonial purposes. Any increase in taxation  
is earnestly to be deprecated. A  
reduction, if it were possible to make one,  
say even one per cent, in the taxes  
would be heartily welcome.

Mr Ryrie—I have much pleasure in  
accepting this motion of my hon. friend.  
Some years ago, I certainly  
was rather opposed to raising money  
on loan for the use of the colony,  
but I am not ashamed to say that now I  
have changed my mind on that subject.  
Our public works have grown to such an  
enormous extent—that is to say, a loan is  
most advisable. We can get one, I think,  
on very moderate terms and one that will  
be subscribed by the Colony. We have  
now got heavy burdens upon us, especially  
the military contribution, in regard  
to which it appears from what the  
Secretary of State says, that what  
was promised to us is not going  
to be fulfilled. They gave me a  
statement of additional troops amounting  
to 3,000 men, and now, when we apply to  
them to fulfil their promise they shirk the  
question by saying—Why, you are only  
paying £40,000 out of £200,000, a thing  
which will never be done, and which was  
fore no news to us. They try to impose upon  
us in that way, and I say, who who did  
not put up with it. We should ask them—  
What are you going to do to fulfil  
your promise? You have done nothing  
so far. We know that the military  
are appreciated very much by this colony,  
but their maintenance is essentially an  
imperial expenditure. I dare say your  
Excellency has read what took place when  
the first contribution of £40,000 was proposed.  
A report of the proceedings was published  
in the form of a pamphlet, and there you  
will see the arguments pro and con as to  
whether we should pay a military contribu-  
tion or not. Now they have doubted the  
sum and they say we ought to be thankful  
that we are not paying more. I  
think, however, the raising of a loan will  
be found very easy. It used to be always  
agreed to here that if we were indebted to  
the extent of a year's revenue it was not  
very much out of the way. Our revenue  
is over £1,000,000 a year, and suppose we  
raise £1,000,000 by a loan that would not  
put us in a worse position than we used to  
thinks of some years ago.

Mr Kewick.—On the whole, I think I can  
give my very cordial support to the resolution  
which the hon. gentlemen has just put  
forward, but at the same time I should like to  
sound a note of warning against proceeding  
to borrow money on any grounds except  
those of the most urgent nature. I am aware  
that your Excellency in your opening  
address made the suggestion which has  
now been brought forward in the form  
of a resolution, and I stated, I am  
disposed on the whole to give it my  
cordial support, but I would like to be  
fully aware that the loan which is  
proposed to be made will be a matter of  
great importance, if not a matter of  
great consequence, to the Colony. I  
have no objection to the Council  
proceeding to borrow money on any grounds  
except those of the most urgent nature. I am  
aware that it is £200,000, and in a great  
measure been established. I understand  
my hon. friend the seconder of the resolution  
to be of the opinion that it is necessary  
to consider how we are proceeding with these  
works, which it is undoubtedly necessary  
to complete, having been already begun; and  
therefore if we do not obtain the money by  
means of a loan it seems difficult to see  
how these works can be proceeded with.  
I do not see myself that there will be  
any objection to the Council agreeing to  
the resolution that has been brought forward  
to-day. It does not, after all, bind  
the Council to raise the loan. What the  
resolution suggests is that the Government  
should lay before the Council  
a proposal for the raising of  
the loan, which may be considered desirable  
to meet our extraordinary expenditure  
and loan on the colony for a year to come.  
I shall be most happy to prepare  
such a scheme as soon as possible, in order  
that I may lay before the Council not  
only the views that I personally entertain  
in this matter, but, I may add, by the  
Administrator of the Government a short time

ago, some indications having been made in  
the draft estimates as originally prepared.  
This makes a total expenditure of £5,595,000  
instead thereof, of having a balance of  
£40,000 on hand at the end of 1891, there is  
an estimated deficit of about £100,000.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr Whitehead, pursuant to notice, asked  
the following question.—Have the Go-  
vernment received a report from the  
Honorable E. J. Ackroyd and Mr. Nicolle  
on the recent defalcations in the Money  
Order Office and on the causes which led to  
them. If so, will they lay it on the table,  
together with a statement of the measures  
which have been taken to prevent such  
defalcations in future?

The Colonial Secretary.—A little over  
£17,000.

His Excellency.—After the observations  
that were made by me in the ad-  
dress that has been allowed to him, mem-  
bers can pretty well gather what my opinion  
is on this object in the matter of principle.  
I certainly do consider that it is a question  
of public works of such a nature as it is  
necessary to construct in the colony, are  
constructed the entire cost should not fall  
upon a single generation, but that it should  
be so arranged that future generations, who  
are to benefit from them as well as  
ourselves, should contribute towards their  
cost. On the other hand no one can be  
more desirous than myself that raising a  
loan should be had recourse to with every  
precaution and every care. Before a com-  
pany receives to raising a loan, it should  
make every careful financial position,  
because in the first place it has to  
consider whether there is reasonable  
probability of its being able to pay  
off the loan, which it borrows, and in the second place the rate of interest  
at which that money is obtained necessarily  
depends upon the financial condition of the  
country at the time the borrowing is had  
recourse to. So far as this Colony is concerned,  
I do not hesitate to say that it is  
financial condition on the whole may be  
regarded as satisfactory. Our ordinary  
revenue is, I believe, and has for some time  
past, quite sufficient to meet our ordi-  
nary expenditure. But when we come to  
extraordinary expenditure the matter is very  
different; and we can scarcely expect, either  
from this Colony, or, I may say, from any  
other Colony which advances with such rapid-  
ity as Hongkong, that its annual revenue  
will derive more benefit than we are  
likely to do ourselves, it is only right  
that future generations should bear their  
fair share of the cost. The expenditure  
on extraordinary public works has now  
assumed gigantic proportions—in fact the  
figures are, I think, startling. Important  
public works when sanctioned and undertaken  
should be carried out promptly and  
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adverse movement in the value of gold  
as measured by silver. That a loan  
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which are destined for the future, so as to  
obviate any possible increase in taxation.  
The public works, to which I refer are the  
water and drainage works, the new market  
and the new public buildings. I think we  
shall pay sufficient, even if the estimated  
revenue for 1891 is maintained for the next  
four or five years, as that are the increases  
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there are the unreasonable demands of the  
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tion to be met, although the Imperial army  
is here for Imperial purposes more than for  
Colonial purposes. Any increase in taxation  
is earnestly to be deprecated. A  
reduction, if it were possible to make one,  
say even one per cent, in the taxes  
would be heartily welcome.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL 1889.

The Colonial Secretary moved the first  
reading of a Bill to authorise the ap-  
propriation of a supplementary sum of  
£34,720.70 to defray the charges of the  
year 1891.

The Acting Colonial Treasurer seconded,  
and the ordinance was read a first time.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1891.

The Colonial Secretary moved the first  
reading of a Bill to apply a sum not ex-  
ceeding £6,747.79 to the public service for  
the year 1891.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and  
the Bill was read a first time.

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## Intimations.

## Mails.

## Mails.

## Mails.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

NOTIFICATION—No. 669.  
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO AND  
LABUAN.  
REVENUE FARMS FOR 1891.

THE GOVERNMENT are prepared to receive Tenders for the following FARMS for 1891:—

1. The *Opium Farm*.—Including the sole right to import, raw or manufactured Opium for consumption in the Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies, and in the State or District of British North Borneo to which the Farm applies, and to pre-arrange and to sell and/or to license others to prepare and sell Opium, Chandoo and Opium Drugs.

The Regulations governing the Farm are contained in Labuan Ordinance No. II, of 1873, adopted in British North Borneo, and in Notification No. 111 of 1889.

The Maximum rental prices allowed by the Regulations are as follows:—

| Table. | Chees. | Hoops. | 8 c.  | 10 (0) 0 | Not more than 200 |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|----------|-------------------|
| 6      | 24     | 0      | 5.00  | 5.00     | 5.00              |
| 0      | 6      | 2      | 1.00  | 1.00     | 1.00              |
| 0      | 2      | 0      | 0.50  | 0.50     | 0.50              |
| 0      | 1      | 0      | 0.19  | 0.19     | 0.19              |
| 0      | 0      | 1      | 0.02  | 0.02     | 0.02              |
| 1 Ball | ...    | ...    | 40.00 | 40.00    | 40.00             |

2. The *Spirit Farm*.—Including the sole right to import and to sell and/or to license others to import Chinese Wine and Spirituous Liquors of Chinese manufacture and the sole right to sell and to issue retail and wholesale licenses to sell all other Wines and Spirituous Liquors.

The Farm is governed by Proclamations No. VIII, of 1859, and III, of 1888.

3. The *Pawnbroking Farm*.—Including the sole right to keep and/or to license others to keep Pawnbroking Establishments.

The Farm is governed by Labuan Ordinance No. III, of 1868 as amended by Ordinance No. I, of 1872, and Notification No. 131, of 1889.

4. The *Gambling Restriction Farm*.—Including the sole right to keep and/or to license others to keep Gambling houses, and to issue permits to Gamble.

The Farm is governed by Proclamations No. II, of 1883 and VII, of 1889 and Notification No. 108, of 1889. It does not extend to Labuan.

5. The *Customs Farm*.—Including the sole right to collect Import and Export Duties, payable to Government, viz.:—On the East Coast—Ex. Duties on Ratan, Gutta, Wax, Birds-nest, Tumb-r, and all jungle and sea produce. Import Duties on Tobacco, Spirits, Salt and Matches. On the West Coast—Export Duties on all jungle and sea produce, the same as for East Coast District. Import Duties on Salt, Spirits, Tobacco, Matches, Iron, Brass and Cloth.

6. The *Blachan Farm*.—Including the sole right to catch shrimps and to manufacture Blachan and to license others to catch shrimps and to manufacture Blachan.

7. The *Birds-nest Farm*.—Direct Bay.—Including the sole right to collect the Government Share of 10% on all nests from Madai and Seagull Caves.

A separate Tender must be submitted for each of the above Farms.

Each tender may be for one or more of the following Districts or places, and if the Farm of more than one of these Districts or places mentioned is applied for, a separate Tender should be submitted for each District or place, viz.:—

1. The whole State of British North Borneo, extending from Sipitong River in Padus Bay on the West Coast to Sibucu Bay on the East Coast, and also the Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies, as regards the Opium Farm only.

2. The East Coast District from Tanjung Inutan to Sibucu Bay, including Darvel, Labuk, Sugut, and Sandau Bays, Kinabatangan, Segara and all rivers within the District.

3. The Simporna District from Simporna to Bata Tenaga.

4. The West Coast District, from Tanjung Iarutang on the North to Sipitong on the south, including Bangau and Balambangan Islands and also the Colony of Labuan as regards Opium only.

5. Kudat District.—From Tanjung Iarutang to Sampangangko Point including all rivers in Marudi Bay and the Islands of Bangau and Balambangan.

6. Gaya District.—From Sampangangko Point to Bangau River, including Tampassuk, Atal, Ambong, Sulutan, Tuaran, Gaya Bay, Putatan, Papar, Kinan and all Rivers south to and including Bangau.

7. Padas District.—From Kualu Penua to Sipitong, including Klias, Padar, Damit, and Padas Bear and all Rivers south to and including Sipitong, and the Colony of Labuan as regards Opium only.

8. The Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies.—For the Opium Farm only.

Each Tender should state the monthly payments for the year 1891.

Tenders for the Opium Farm for the whole State, and the Colony of Labuan or for the East Coast District, and for the Spirit, Pawnbroking, Gambling, Restriction and Customs Farms, East Coast or Sandau, will be received by the GOVERNMENT SECRETARY, Sandakan, or on before 30th NOVEMBER. All Tenders should be under Seal and marked "Confidential Tender for Revenue Farm".

Tenders for the Farms for separate Provinces, such as Kadat, Gaya, Padar, Padas Bay or Labuan, will be received by the GOVERNOR-IN-CHARGE of the Province or Colony, or before 15th of November.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Each Tender should specify in full the Names, Residences, and occupation of the Persons tendering, and should give similar information to the proposed securities.

Persons who do not wish to Tender in their own Names may use a number of not less than 3 figures; but those doing so should send their two Names with the number used in a separate Envelope marked "Private" to the Governor at Government House.

All Farms are subject to the Laws and Regulations now in force, and which may from time to time be enacted or issued by Government concerning the same.

Any further information on the subject may be obtained from the Treasurer-General, Sandakan, or from the Officer-in-Charge of the different Districts or Stations and from the Company's Agents in Singapore or Hongkong.

By His Excellency's Command,

L. P. BEAUFORT,  
Government Secretary,  
GOVERNMENT SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Sandakan, 21st September, 1890. 1744

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

NORTON & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 15, 1887. 1890

## NOTICE.

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN  
FRANCISCO.THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP CITY OF  
IRIO DE JANEIRO will be de-  
parted from SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKO-  
HAMA, on SATURDAY, the 25th October,  
at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight  
for Japan, the United States, and Europe,  
and MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,  
AND CARGO, will leave this Port for the  
above places.

STEAM FOR  
MEDITERRANEAN AND  
BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,  
MARSEILLES, AND PORTS  
OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;

ALSO

LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX.

ON THURSDAY, the 23rd October,  
1890, at noon, the Company's Agents,  
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,  
AND CARGO, will leave this Port for the  
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London, as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the  
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till  
noon.

The Spirit Farm.—Including the sole  
right to import and to sell and/or to license  
others to import Chinese Wine and  
Spirituous Liquors of Chinese manu-  
facture and the sole right to sell and to issue  
retail and wholesale licenses to sell all other  
Wines and Spirituous Liquors.

The Farm is governed by Proclama-  
tions No. VIII, of 1859, and III, of 1888.

3. The *Pawnbroking Farm*.—Including  
the sole right to keep Pawnbroking Establishments.

The Farm is governed by Labuan Or-  
dinance No. III, of 1868 as amended by  
Ordinance No. I, of 1872, and Notification  
No. 131, of 1889.

4. The *Gambling Restriction Farm*.—  
Including the sole right to keep and/or to  
license others to keep Gambling houses,  
and to issue permits to Gamble.

The Farm is governed by Proclama-  
tions No. II, of 1883 and VII, of 1889 and  
Notification No. 108, of 1889. It does not ex-  
tend to Labuan.

5. The *Customs Farm*.—Including the sole  
right to collect Import and Export Duties,  
payable to Government, viz.:—On the  
East Coast—Ex. Duties on Ratan, Gutta,  
Wax, Birds-nest, Tumb-r, and all jungle  
and sea produce. Import Duties on  
Tobacco, Spirits, Salt and Matches. On the  
West Coast—Export Duties on all  
jungle and sea produce, the same as for  
East Coast District. Import Duties on  
Salt, Spirits, Tobacco, Matches, Iron, Brass  
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6. The *Blachan Farm*.—Including the sole  
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7. The *Birds-nest Farm*.—Direct Bay.—  
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on the East Coast, and also the Colony of  
Labuan and its Dependencies, as regards the  
Opium Farm only.

2. The East Coast District from Tanjung  
Inutan to Sibucu Bay, including Darvel,  
Labuk, Sugut, and Sandau Bays, Kinabatangan,  
Segara and all rivers within the District.

3. The Simporna District from Simporna  
to Bata Tenaga.

4. The West Coast District, from Tanjung  
Iarutang on the North to Sipitong on the  
south, including Bangau and Balambangan  
Islands and also the Colony of Labuan as  
regards Opium only.

5. Kudat District.—From Tanjung Iarutang  
to Sampangangko Point including all rivers  
in Marudi Bay and the Islands of Bangau and  
Balambangan.

6. Gaya District.—From Sampangangko  
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and Padas Bear and all Rivers south to and  
including Sipitong, and the Colony of Labuan  
as regards Opium only.

8. The Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies.—  
For the Opium Farm only.

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the different Districts or Stations and from  
the Company's Agents in Singapore or  
Hongkong.

By His Excellency's Command,

L. P. BEAUFORT,  
Government Secretary,  
GOVERNMENT SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Sandakan, 21st September, 1890. 1744

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RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

NORTON & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 15, 1887. 1890

1776

## NOTICE.

## PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAISE.

## STEAM FOR

## MEDITERRANEAN AND

## BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,

## MARSEILLES, AND PORTS

## OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;

ALSO

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